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8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
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4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS											
Station	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24
CANTON (Tsim Sha Tsui)	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Sham Shui	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Shing Mun	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Tai Po	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Tai Po	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Shing Mun	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Sham Shui	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
CANTON	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15

UP TRAINS											
Station	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13
Sham Shui	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Shing Mun	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Tai Po	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Tai Po	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Shing Mun	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Sham Shui	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
CANTON	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15

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Lakeview Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	San-ya Hotel	Shimoda	Shirayama	Tokyo	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kamakura	Miyako Hotel	Nara	Shirayama	Tokyo	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kashima Hotel	Matsushima	Nara Hotel	Shirayama	Tokyo	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kanazawa	Park Hotel	Nikko	Shirayama	Tokyo	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima	Kanaya Hotel	Shirayama	Tokyo	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mampai Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Shirayama	Tokyo	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
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"MINERAL RESOURCES OF CHINA."

PETER LE NEVE FOSTER PRIZE
WON BY MR. CHUNG YU WANG.

This year the Peter Le Neve Foster Prize of the Royal Society of Arts was won by Mr. Chung Yu Wang, M.A., M.Inst. M.M., M.Met. Soc. Am., M.C.I.M.N., etc., whose paper on the "Mineral Resources of China" was unanimously acclaimed by the judges, as showing a deep knowledge and most careful consideration of the subject.

The introduction gives a general review of mining, its effects on national transport, and the stability of a nation mining as an industrial undertaking, the tables of figures supporting the author's statements and views are taken from M.S. official statistics, and he compares these figures with the mining statistics and estimates for China, showing from the comparison the need for development and modern methods of production and transport to obtain due return from these resources.

He discounts the estimates and legends of fabulous mineral deposits of unbounded richness in China. He quotes the opinions and surveys of many eminent mining engineers and mineralogists to support his contention, and concludes the paper with the phrase: "I believe with Fox that 'China's potentialities depend on the development of her industrial and agricultural rather than her mineral resources.'"

Having discouraged any wild optimism as to there being an inexhaustible treasury of mineral wealth in this country to be tapped without expense or trouble, he goes on to deal in painstaking manner with the actual known deposits, and shows that while these fall short of the travellers' dreams they form a resource of great wealth if developed with care.

THE MAIN RESOURCES.

As regards these mineral resources he deals with the question under five main heads:—1. Iron; 2. Coal; 3. Tin; 4. Tungsten; 5. Manganese; 6. Deposits of local importance (gold, copper, lead, silver, zinc, mercury, arsenic, molybdenum, pyrite, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, platinum) and 7. Non-metallic deposits (alum, talc, magnesite, porcelain clay, fluorite, asbestos, graphite, oil and gas, salt, gypsum, mica, diamond).

The iron deposits he treats exhaustively, tabulating the various forms and districts, and making closely-reasoned estimates of the total ore reserves of each class. As regards the total ore reserves of iron deposits for the whole of China, "so far known," he gives the figure as "in the neighbourhood of 600,000,000 tons," suitable to modern blast-furnace work as regards type, character and situation. This total forms about 1.2% of the total actual ore-reserve of the world, but does not include the ore reserves suitable for native-furnace work, which he puts at about 200,000,000 tons.

Closely allied with the value of deposits of iron is the question of suitable coal supply, and the author not only gives space to the tabulation of coal deposits, but considers these deposits from the point of view of their use in conjunction with the iron, and analyses their character and transport facilities. Included in this section are short chapters on "The Economics of Iron and Coal in China," and the "Cost of Iron Mining and Manufacture in China." In this latter section he shows that at present production costs China cannot compete with the Tata Works of India in spite of freight charges, and advocates the establishment of more steel works "big enough to absorb as much as the iron produced." For the due development of coal production he looks forward to the healthy stimulation of home and export consumption facilitated by the development of railways, steamship services and other forms of transport.

DEPOSITS OF "SOME CONSEQUENCE."

To the mineral deposits of "some consequence," namely, tin, antimony, tungsten, and manganese he devotes less space. Tin forms a very rich asset, China ranking fourth among the tin-producing countries of the world. She produced in 1918 about 12,000 tons, being nearly 10 per cent. of the world production. Antimony is another metal which is present in great abundance, but there is at present little demand. During the war the high-water mark was reached, 42,800 tons being exported in 1918, including regulus and the equivalent antimony content of ore and crude. This was more than half the world production for that year. To bring back vigour to this moribund industry Mr. Wang suggests co-ordination and co-operation between miners and smelters, the use of modern methods to reduce costs, the elimination of waste, and the institution of research into new uses.

Tungsten also suffers from the collapse of the market since the war, when production and price reached peak-point. Manganese has always been a staple product of China, but previous to 1910 the production from Hunan and Hupeh was mainly consumed in the Han Yang Iron Works, and only a very small amount was ever exported. Latterly, however, more has been produced, and there is a fair export trade to Japan.

"OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE."

The author's remarks on the deposits of "local importance" may best be summarised in his own words.

GOLD PRODUCTION.—Quite insignificant, being about 200,000 ozs. in 1915; that is, about 1 per cent. of the world's production. Of the total production, about

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A MODEL COLONY. FRENCH RULE OVERSEA.

The Paris Correspondent of the Times writing on June 14th said:—

M. Maurice Long, Governor-General of Indo-China, has been re-appointed for a further term of office. In the *Journal Officiel* to-day a new law is promulgated which increases substantially the representation of the native population in the Colonial Council.

After his recent visit to Indo-China, in the course of his world tour, Lord Northcliffe paid a high tribute to the excellence of the present administration of the Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China under M. Long and his highly efficient staff. He pointed to the wonderful road building and construction of the ports, the great development of the rice, cotton, tobacco, rubber, and sugar industries, the sanitation of the towns, and the careful regard for native interests.

It is this wonderful development of the colony, and the steady growth of the native population under French rule, which justify the reform that has now been passed. Some idea of the vitality of Indo-China can be gauged from the fact that since 1890 the superficial area of cultivated land has more than doubled. A network of irrigation canals has made it possible to bring under profitable cultivation immense territories in the western and southern provinces, where in the space of a few years considerable thriving communities have sprung up.

On the other hand, a well-considered educational system has produced something like a social revolution among the native population, and a generation of Annamites has arisen capable of taking a more active part in the direction of the collective interests of the colony than has hitherto been possible during the forty years for which the Colonial Council has been in existence. It is composed of two delegations—one French and the other native—which, although elected by separate electoral colleges, have deliberated together with equal rights.

Hitherto, however, the number of native representatives has been limited to six. In future the native population will have ten representatives, and the franchise will be extended as far as is compatible with the social condition of the country. The Council will now be composed of ten French councillors elected by the French electoral college, four French delegates appointed by the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and ten native members elected by the native electoral college.

120,000 ozs. came from Manchuria, 60,000 ozs. from Outer Mongolia, and the rest from Szechuen and Yunnan.

COPPER PRODUCTION.—During recent years has been much below what it had been in former years. The production in 1917 was about 2,000 tons, as contrasted with a previous return, which amounted to 8,000 tons.

LEAD, SILVER AND ZINC.—Production in 1917: Zinc, 6,000 tons, and that of lead 5,300 tons, such amounting to about 1 per cent. of the world production. "In a general way, more lead and zinc deposits are found in the South than in the North."

MERCURY.—Production 450,000 lbs. in 1915. "Almost all of the production in China comes from Kweichow; while insignificant quantities are produced in East Yunnan, West Hunan, and the South-Eastern part of Szechuen."

ARSENIC.—Arsenic oxide is produced in Hunan by the distillation of arsenopyrite, found associated with tin, lead and zinc ores. "Almost all of the output of arsenic oxide in China is used by farmers as insecticide and parasiticide."

MOLYBDENUM.—Associated with the molybdenite ore pyrite and sometimes mica. Found in Fukien, Kwangtung, and Chekiang.

SULPHUR.—Production of sulphur in 1913 was 2,370 tons, which is about 1 per cent. of the world production. "In North China pyrite is found in the coal measures below the coal seam, while in the South it is found as an accessory mineral in veins."

NICKEL.—"The so-called 'white copper' found in Yunnan and South-Western Szechuen contains both gold and nickel. Nickel is also found, in small quantities, in the peridotite at Ching Kwong Shan, in Wuli, Szechuen."

COBALT.—"The little cobalt ore there is in China is found generally to consist of a mixture of cobalt oxide and manganese oxide."

BISMUTH.—"Found associated with the tungsten placers in Kwangtung." "Shipments from Hongkong in 1916 amounted in value to \$160,000."

Of the non-metallic deposits the chief is porcelain clay, the products of which are known all over the world. The two principal deposits are in Chi Hsien, Chih, and around Kin Ta Chien, Kiangsi, where the yearly production amounts to \$1,000,000 and \$4,000,000 respectively. Alum, graphite, magnesite and salt are the only other deposits of any commercial importance, but high hopes are held of the prospective value of the oil deposits in the Red Basin of Szechuen.

In his concluding résumé the author examines the geological formations of the country to account for the sparseness of deposits, but he admits that information is not complete and expresses the hope that more light be thrown on these western regions by instituting scientific exploration, and quotes Dr. John Casper Branner:—"Unless the development of the country's mineral resources be based on and proceed from a scientific knowledge of its geology, there must inevitably be waste of effort, loss of money, and the delay of material progress inseparable from haphazard methods." Eastern Engineering.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN THE WEST INDIES.

MR. WOOD'S REPORT.

Mr. E. F. L. Wood, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the introduction to his report on his recent visit to the West Indies, which was published last month, says:—It is impossible to begin any report on the West Indian colonies without reference to what for any visitor must be the outstanding characteristic of them all. Diverse as they are in almost every other respect, there is no difference in the matter of loyalty to the Throne and to the person of His Majesty the King. This sentiment pervades everything, and finds expression in every form and on all occasions. The effect of it is constantly to direct the gaze of the West Indian communities towards Britain and towards the visible symbol of unity that the person of the Sovereign affords. The worth of such an influence in maintaining Imperial solidarity and in counteracting the possible growth of other tendencies can hardly be placed too high, and it is well that citizens of the United Kingdom should appreciate it.

The political aspirations of the inhabitants of the various Colonies took the most prominent place in the discussions, and the question of constitutional development is very thoroughly covered in the report. Of recent years a demand has been growing for a measure of representation in the Legislatures through members chosen by direct election. In most of the Colonies—the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad—pure Crown Colony government prevails, the Legislatures are composed of an official majority controlled by the Governor, responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and an unofficial element nominated by the Governor. The principle of elective representation has been approved in the case of Grenada, though not yet brought into operation, while Jamaica "is far advanced along the road of effective 'representative' development."

Mr. Wood explains that neither in Jamaica nor elsewhere is there any demand for responsible government in the strict sense of the term, nor within measurable distance of time could such a demand rightly be conceded.

The problem is, therefore, one of making provision for the inclusion of a certain number of elected members in the Legislatures while preserving unimpaired the ultimate control of the Secretary of State. Mr. Wood suggests a general scheme for the gradual introduction of the change in the Colonies which have hitherto had nothing but Crown Colony government, and deals separately with Jamaica's more advanced system, which has special problems of its own.

With reference to Jamaica, Mr. Wood says:—"What I have seen of the elected members of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, taken as a whole, gives me no reason to doubt the essential sanity of the electorate in their choice of representatives. Speaking generally, the body of elected members appeared to be animated by a high sense of public duty and a full consciousness of their responsibilities as a partner in the business of government. Moreover, the share which they take in carrying out their functions establishes a direct link between the Government and the people which is of great value in promoting mutual confidence and general political interest."

Mr. Wood outlines a scheme of reform which would place the elected members in a majority in the Legislative Council, but would give to the Governor a "reserve power" for use only in extreme urgency, and proposes the establishment of a new Executive Committee, containing four elected members.

Mr. Wood then passes on to review the larger question of West Indian Federation and the problems to which it gives rise.

The primary and most serious difficulty in the way of federation is the great distances that separate the Colonies. There are nearly a thousand miles between Jamaica and the nearest British Islands in the Lesser Antilles; there is no direct steamship communication between Jamaica and British Honduras or between Trinidad, British Guiana and the other Colonies; and so baffling is the problem of communication that the postal authorities in Jamaica are usually compelled to send mails for Trinidad, Barbados, and British Guiana via either England, New York, or Halifax. Apart from this physical difficulty there are social, political and economic considerations, which cut deeply into the life of the different communities and foster a centrifugal tendency, which bars the way to co-operative effort. So long as public opinion stands where it is to-day, federation in the large sense is impracticable.

EYE COMFORT

Means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years' experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Advz. [122]

BASEBALL GAME, SATURDAY. HAPPY VALLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HONGKONG. [1228]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th July, 1922. [1244]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"VAN OLOON"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 23rd July, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents. Hongkong, 17th July, 1922. [1248]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF MANCHESTER"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 21st July, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned or before 23rd July, 1922, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. [1255]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE S.S. "GLENSHANE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 24th July, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 24th July, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer, including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 17th July, 1922. [1256]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Halls' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Halls' Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th July. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the 24th July, unless the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th Aug., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 18th July, 1922. [1257]

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ATTEMPT TO SINK SUN'S FLAGSHIP.

U.S.S. "TRACY" NEARLY HIT.

CANTON, July 19th.
At eleven this morning, a small floating mine exploded thirty feet from the bows of the U.S.S. "Tracy" off Shamen. The origin of the mine is unknown, but it was apparently intended for Sun Yat Sen's flagship, the "Wing Fung." No damage was done. (By telegraph.)

HOW SUN WAS DEPOSED.

CANTON, July 19th.
I learn that prior to the coup on June 16th, Ip Kue had been drawing his troops into Canton establishing his headquarters at the White Cloud Mountains. When Sun notified them, through the medium of the Press reception, to withdraw to 30 li outside the city Ip came to an understanding with all the Kwangtung army commanders to resist Sun and to gain the upper hand by acting first. He gave a dinner on June 15th at his headquarters to all the military men of importance including Ngai Bong Ping. (The now famous proclamation which stated *inter alia* that "all the Kwangtung commanders in agreement that Sun should retire in view of the return of Li Yuan Heng" was brought out for approval and signature. Everybody present signed with the exception of Ngai, who pointed out that he was his direct subordinate and could not very well be a party to a movement to oust him; but he promised his moral support and guaranteed that his troops would observe strict neutrality and would do nothing to impede their actions. In turn, he obtained a promise from Ip that he would be notified before any action was taken, so that he could warn his troops and thus prevent any misunderstanding. The dinner was over at about 10.30 p.m. and on Ngai's return he at once put his detectives to work. Ip had stated that nothing would be done before 9 a.m. the next morning, but towards midnight the same night he (Ngai) received a report by telephone that troops were leaving the White Cloud Mountains bound for the city. Ngai immediately sent one of his aides in his own car to the President's Palace in Tack Sun Maloo, and warned Sun to leave without delay. Sun had already retired for the night, and on the position being related to him he decided to stay and fight it out. His personal advisers pointed out that nothing could be gained by obstinacy, and slipping on a coat he was practically dragged into Ngai's car. They encountered several cordons of troops on their way to the Bund, but were not interfered with because the troops were under the impression that the occupants were Ngai's men and they were to be treated as neutral. He got into Dutch Folly and from there boarded the gunboat "Yu Cheung" and went to Whampoa. It was Sun himself who decided not to take Mrs. Sun with him, because he felt that having a lady in the car might arouse the suspicions of the troops in the streets. It is also said that the Kwangtung troops intended to shoot Sun, and then attack his guards, declaring that they had mutilated and they, the supposed preservers, had arrived a few minutes too late.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Dr. Sun's prospects appear to have improved considerably during the last few days and his position is the best he has attained since the trouble commenced a little over a month ago. This is not due to any military action or decisive victory, but to some developments decided in his favour. Hung Leuk, who is a "Lui Cheung" i.e., commands between 10 to 15 battalions, has declared that his sole duty now will be to maintain the peace at Canton and that his troops will take no part in the fighting at the North River. This is tantamount to a declaration of independence from the Kwangtung authorities, but he is not going over to Sun's side; he will be strictly neutral. General Li Fook Lam, who has ruled Honam for many years, is at present with the Northern Expedition, but he still has a number of troops in Honam. When Sun was expelled, Hung Leuk's troops moved into Honam and they now have a marked superiority to the "Fook Kwans" this being the designation of Li's soldiers. My last report mentioned that there had been trouble in Honam and what really happened was this: The "Fook Kwans" have come to an understanding with Hung's men and are now incorporated into his corps as Military Police. The declaration of neutrality is the result of this understanding. The moving of the soldiers naturally alarmed the civil population and the usual barring of street-gates followed. It is reported that several motor-boats were sent from Shamen and took away a number of foreigners. Hung's action has increased Dr. Sun's prestige, and it is a material help because Hsu Shung Chi's army will have fewer opponents and more important still, Sun's men can land and disembark without interference at the south of Honam. No landing forces have yet made their appearance but transports are passing incessantly. Hung Shiu Lin, well known in Hongkong, having figured in a long extradition case, has also observed neutrality, but he has not gone to the extent of issuing a proclamation. He went into a monastery near Shanghai after fighting his way to Canton from Fukien with Chen Chiung Ming and now goes about dressed as a monk. It was not expected that he would openly assist Chen against Sun,

as he owes his life to him, but as he returned from Shanghai at Chen's request it was thought that he may side with the Kwangtung party. Hung Shiu Lin commands about 20 battalions.

It will be recalled that of the five mediators who took part in the two meetings at the Dutch Folly, Ngai Bong Ping and Tong Ting Kwong have all along been neutral, and Hung Shiu Lin and Hung Leuk have now declared their neutrality. These two events have done much to weaken Chen's cause and Sun's prestige is increased.

AT SHU KWAN.

The eagerly awaited for decisive action has not yet taken place. No authentic reports reach Canton and the Canton Press makes hardly any reference to the fighting; two vernacular papers have been forbidden publication for five days for giving reports which are alleged to be false as to casualties. The news from the couriers is that the Northern Expedition have made repeated attempts to take the Mo Tze Fung heights, guarding Shui Kwan, and have only met with limited success, key positions being taken and retaken, with Sun's troops no nearer capturing the city. The Yunnan troops on Sun's side displayed great tenacity in attacking the heights and in some cases reached their objectives, only however to be counter-attacked before they could consolidate their positions. Reinforcements are still being rushed up from the south and it is also reported that aeroplanes are being sent up. Partisans claim that Shui Kwan has fallen but my informants deny this, and I am inclined to believe them because I think the trains from Wongsba would not be able to go as far as Shui Kwan if it had been captured. Moreover, there would be a panic in Canton if it had really been evacuated. There is also a report that the Boen Tigris Forts have been taken by Sun's "People's Army" but I also doubt the veracity of this.

AT KONGMOON.

The first successes of the "People's Army" have been nullified by the arrival of reinforcements from Chen. Sun's troops got into Pak Kai and probably got what they could, ultimately retiring when better-armed soldiers appeared on the scene. They have retired into the interior and more trouble may be expected from them. There is still no junk ferry plying between Kongmoon and Canton.

CANTON ARSENAL.

The Arsenal is working day and night and more troops have been placed there to guard against surprises. Machine-guns and field-pieces guard all approaches.

PRECAUTIONS AND ARRESTS.

The Kwangtung authorities have been very active during the last few days in trying to suppress movements inside the city which are detrimental to their interests. "Hin Bings" i.e., a corps similar to Gendarmes, have been posted outside the river steamer wharves and railway stations and diligently search every Chinese incoming and outgoing passengers. Their first object is to prevent arms being smuggled in or out, but they also devote attention to any papers or correspondence which might give them a clue as to movements against them. Three Cheung brothers have a residence in Fung Yuen St. N., in the Western Suburb. Two are pro-Sun and have already gone to Hongkong and the other is pro-Chen, being an official in the Arsenal. Their father was an important General during the Manchou regime. A raid was made on the house on Monday afternoon but none of the brothers were in. One man and several families, including a multi-tal, were arrested and three rifles were taken away. The people in the vicinity were alarmed and, fearing robbers, closed their gates. Some Merchants' Volunteer Corps patrols appeared on the scene and interrogated the soldiers but they produced a warrant from the Director of Operations (Ip Kue). The house has since been sealed and a notice is posted on the door to the effect that the inmates have been implicated in rebellious movements.

THE CITY.

Honam is quiet after the trouble on Sunday but the situation is not better than it was before Sunday. Evidently the civil population has faith in Hung Leuk's proclamation to the effect that he will preserve order. Canton still appears to be in a state of war at night with searchlights and sentries noticeable and very few pedestrians about. During the day, conditions are not so bad, especially in the Western Suburb where the merchants are trying to do the best they can in the circumstances. Of course, no business to any large extent is done; practically all the transactions being immediate requirements the "smaller merchants" adopting a hand-to-mouth policy. Hardly any reports of looting are heard of due, undoubtedly to the efficiency of the patrols and the Merchants' Volunteer Corps. Ip Kue has issued a notice that any soldiers attempting to press pedestrians into service, as coolies will be severely punished and this has had a restraining effect on the unruly elements. The Chamber of Commerce has petitioned Ip Kue to take steps to prevent "bad characters" using force in buying small articles and tendering payment in Kwangtung notes at the same time demanding change in silver. The Canton authorities previously were very strict in putting down gambling but they are evidently now too busy with matters of more importance, as gambling is going on unrestricted all over the city.

The magistrate of Nam Hoi district has got himself into trouble over the number of pedestrians killed when the prisoners broke out from the district gaol. General Ip has ordered him to hurry up his military contributions and he has complied. It is expected that he will be removed in the near future.

ROBBED AND LEFT FOR DEAD.

LOCAL ENGINEER NEARLY MURDERED BY BANDITS.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES UP-COUNTRY.

The doctors are amazed that Mr. Adam G. Morton, engineer, of the Hongkong and China Mining Company, is alive to tell the tale after a recent murderous attack he suffered at the hands of bandits on the borders of the Kwangtung and Honan Provinces.

Mr. Morton is now at the French Hospital and this is a catalogue of his injuries:—

A deep gash on the crown of the head, inflicted with a chopper; a stab wound in the lower portion of the back, which just missed the spinal cord; two stab wounds, on the left leg, gravely injuring the shin bone; fracture of the big toe of the left foot. At one time it was thought that two ribs on the left side were fractured, but medical investigation has established that these, fortunately, have only been badly bruised. Mr. Morton's body on the left side is still covered with bruises from head to foot, although it is over three weeks since the brutal attack was made.

STORY OF THE ATTACK.

On the early morning of June 26th, whilst sleeping in a matchbox near the coal mine at Tin Shek, nine days' journey to the North of Shui Kwan, Mr. Morton was surprised by a large party of armed robbers, savagely attacked, and battered until he sunk, bleeding, to the floor. After the robbers had gone, an interpreter, and a cook-boy named Sing, stood by their master, and rigged up a temporary stretcher on which Mr. Morton was carried to the river-bank, where he was placed on board a junk and taken down to Shui Kwan.

There, under the care of Dr. Hooker, Mr. Morton received medical attention. Some days later it was considered essential to get the wounded man into hospital as quickly as possible. Under the care of his two devoted Chinese servants and a number of coolie bearers, Mr. Morton was sent on a stretcher to Hongkong by train and boat, and was admitted into the French Hospital.

A STORY OF DEVOTION.

Interviewed yesterday afternoon by a Daily Press representative, Mr. Morton outlined the story. At the beginning he expressed his appreciation for all that had been done for him by friends at Shui Kwan and by his servants. "To the devotion of these two," and here Mr. Morton pointed to his Chinese boy sitting at the foot of the bed and nodded to his interpreter who had just left the room, "I owe my life."

"Continuing," Mr. Morton said that his headquarters were in Shui Kwan. On June 17th he left there for the Company's mine, which he controlled, near Tinshek. Ordinarily the journey takes 6 to 7 days, but owing to the heavy floods, the journey by junk took eight days. From Tinshek to the mine itself at Pat Chee Ling was another day's journey across country. Close to the mine two matchbox stands, one of these was used by mine-coolies and the other had been specially cleaned out and made ready for the Mining Engineer's visit.

THE ROBBER'S ATTACK.

On arrival at the mine, tired out from the weary journey, Mr. Morton retired to bed early, the interpreter and the servant boy also sleeping in the same matchbox. At 2 o'clock in the morning they were awakened by terrified shrieks from the coolies matched. Mr. Morton realised the gravity of the situation, which was enhanced by the fact that he and his servants were unarmed. On looking round the matchbox not an article of furniture suitable for a weapon of defence could be found. Mr. Morton instructed the interpreter to inform the robbers that his party was not armed and the robbers could take anything they liked. He then went to the door to admit the gang.

No sooner had he placed a hand on the door than a shot was fired through the panel.

The next moment the door was forced open and, despite the pleadings of the interpreter, nine robbers rushed in armed with guns, choppers, daggers, knives and poles. They made straight for Mr. Morton, who, to show that he was defenceless, and could not offer resistance, placed his hands above his head. They uttered scolding abuse and acted like wild savages. Mr. Morton retreated before the robbers to a corner of the room. Blows with choppers and poles were rained on his head, face and body from all directions. One man placed a gun against his stomach and pulled the trigger, but luckily the gun did not go off. Mr. Morton was beaten to his knees and stabbed in several places.

LEFT FOR DEAD.

Weakened by loss of blood, Mr. Morton swooned to the ground and the robbers left him for dead. They then proceeded to clean up the place. Everything in the shed was collected, including the food and cooking utensils, and passed out to other robbers. Within half an hour from the first alarm the men departed and quiet reigned again.

Meanwhile the mine coolies in the adjoining shed had also been robbed. Word was sent to the nearest village, about half-a-mile away, and with the approach of daylight villagers, mostly work people at the mine, came on the scene. With their aid Mr. Morton's wounds were dressed. As he had no clothes left the sufferers were dressed in a clean suit of coolie clothing. Preparations were made to get the unfortunate man back to Shui Kwan with all possible

(Continued on next column.)

PENANG MILLIONAIRE WILL SUIT.

EIGHT MONTHS' ACTION COMPLETED.

"I have nothing further to say except to thank your Lordship," said Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of a four days' address by way of reply to the defence in the suit brought by the claimant against the estate of a deceased Penang millionaire.

The preliminaries in this case were begun just a year ago; most of the evidence was taken in December last and some of it was being quoted yesterday afternoon. The end has now been reached, except that there are certain matters on which the defence has reserved a right to be heard if necessary, and, as the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) indicated, in regard to which he will probably call upon the defence after consideration of the case in all its aspects.

Mr. Brutton's speech, yesterday, was a catalogue of the points made by the plaintiff. Nearly every sentence began, "We have proved, my Lord." It was scarcely oratory—in the circumstances it could not be—but it was an impressive statement of the claims of the youthful plaintiff to sonship of the testator.

Mr. Brutton submitted that, as the defendants alleged death, they must prove that the boy died and, having put in a death certificate as evidence, must prove conclusively that that death certificate referred to the son of the Will. Mr. Brutton asked the Judge to bear in mind that the young man was fighting for a name and not only for money. If he was not Cheang Thy Gan, who in the world was he? "We don't know and the defendants can't tell us." This boy, who had been entitled to the name of Cheang Thy Gan for years and years, who had always been allowed to use the name, was now told, "You are not Cheang; you are a waif and stray; you are a bought-boy." The plaintiff was fighting for a name—a thing anyone would fight for.

The Chief Justice: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," isn't it?

"I am afraid, my Lord," continued Mr. Brutton, "that I have somewhat tried your patience in this case but I felt I had to put forward all possible evidence on behalf of this boy, that he is Cheang Thy Gan, son of Lau Thy Thy (pronounced "tie-tie") mentioned in the will." If the plaintiff proved that the boy was the natural son of Thy Thy, then he was, of necessity, the Thy Gan of the will—because it was agreed by both parties in the case that Thy Thy had only one son.

There is little else to add; but I would ask your Lordship to find that our case is proved. No solicitor would like to go into a case of this magnitude until he was fairly satisfied from inquiries that his client was the man he claimed to be."

Mr. Eldon Potter: I think you may take the converse to be equally true.

Mr. Brutton: I have nothing further to add but to thank your Lordship.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Brutton—if you will allow me to say so—you have conducted your argument with great ability—with very great ability.

The Chief Justice added that he proposed to adjourn the Court *sine die* to consider Mr. Brutton's argument as a whole, with a view to indicating the points—a great many—on which he might desire to hear the other side further.

Mr. Eldon Potter, with him Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston) were the counsel throughout for the defence, and Mr. H. K. Hung, of Messrs. Deacon's, has never been known to miss a session of the Court when the case was on—nor has Mr. H. K. Woon, who has assisted on the side of the plaintiff.

The late Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., with him Mr. C. G. Alabaster, were counsel, originally, for the plaintiff. Mr. Sharp died half-way through the case and Mr. Alabaster was absent for a time through illness and left the case recently, after a "scene" in Court. Mr. Brutton, under a special Ordinance, has acted as barrister as well as instructing solicitor in the action.

speed. A stretcher party was formed and by eight o'clock he had been carried five miles down the mountain side to the river and placed in a junk.

THE LAST STRAW.

The rest of the story is already told, there is only one more incident to relate and that has to do with Mr. Morton's arrival in Shui Kwan, where, at the Mission Station, he was informed that his house there had been looted by Chen Chiung Ming's soldiers. This was the last straw. All Mr. Morton's jewellery, clothing, etc., had been stolen. Dr. Hooker took the wounded man into his home, fed and clothed him and rendered first aid.

H.M. British Consul at Canton despatched an official to Shui Kwan to investigate the affair. What action has been taken is not yet known.

Mr. Morton remarked to the interviewer that this was the first time he had ever been molested during his travels in China, though in the past he has frustrated several contemplated robberies. On the advice of the British Consul at Canton, Mr. Morton has never carried a gun on the grounds that one's life is safer unarmed than armed, and up to now he has found this advice sound.

BASEBALL GAME, SATURDAY. HAPPY VALLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

HONGKONG.

[1228]

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the fourth was caught walking
away down the street.
E. A. Webster appeared for the
ants and Mr. F. E. Nash for the
ts.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]POLITICS IN GERMANY.
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

BERLIN, July 18th.

The best phase of the recent sign of improvement in the political situation, is President Ebert's request to the Government to fix a date for the presidential election, which it was always understood, would be held when conditions were sufficiently stable. The Government, however, has decided not to hold the election before the end of the year.

EARLIER CABLES.
INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS SAVE COALITION.

BERLIN, July 18th.

The Coalition has secured a fresh lease of life as a result of the Independent Socialists' decision to support legislation for the defence of the Republic, deferring the question of the reconstruction of the Government till the autumn. The Centrists and Democrats are endeavouring to form a working alliance with the People's Party, following the lead of the two sections of Socialists in combining forces.

DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

BERLIN, July 18th.

The Reichstag, by 303 to 102, passed the third reading of the Bill for the defence of the Republic. The minority was composed of members of the German National Party, the Bavarian People's Party, the Bavarian Farmers' League, and the Communist Party.

HAGUE CONFERENCE TO REASSEMBLE.

CONFERENCE WITH RUSSIANS.

THE HAGUE, July 18th.

The Russian delegation did not accept the invitation to meet the Private Property Sub-Commission this morning. M. Litvinoff sent a letter to the President asking for a meeting of the whole of the Commissions, not Sub-Commissions, as the matter to be decided was outside the competence of one Sub-Commission, and both Commissions came to The Hague on the basis of equality of rights, so he cannot admit that one of them should impose preliminary conditions for a meeting with the other.

The plenary session of the non-Russian Commission that afternoon decided to accept M. Litvinoff's proposal to summon a plenary session for a conference with the Russians tomorrow, but only for the purpose of considering new facts or new proposals.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S WEDDING.
GREAT PUBLIC OVATION.

LONDON, July 18th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales as best man, also Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, were given an ovation by the thousands who flocked to St. Margaret's, Westminster, to witness the brilliant pageant of the marriage of Lord Louis Mountbatten and Miss Edwina Ashley, the grand-daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel. The Marquis of Milford Haven and Canon Carnegie greeted the Royal Guests, the King wearing morning clothes and the Queen a blue dress with gold embroidery. All Society was present, and there was a wonderful show of dresses. Thirty sailors from H.M.S. Zetland formed a guard of honour, while officers from H.M.S. Renown and H.M.S. Repulse acted as ushers. Inside the Church the presence of Indian Princes added a picturesque touch to the scene. There were seven bridesmaids, who included four daughters of Princess Andrew of Greece.

After the marriage, bluejackets pulled the bridal car from the Church to Brook House, Park Lane, where a reception was held. Thousands lined the route despite the rain.

BRIDEGROOM HONOURED.

LONDON, July 18th.

It is announced that Lord Louis Mountbatten has been promoted a Knight Commander of the Victoria Order.

COUNTY CRICKET.
SURREY DEFEATS LANC.

LONDON, July 18th.

At Harrogate, Yorks, Essex led Essex on the first innings, Rhodes scoring 103 and Macaulay 101, while Roy Kiner captured eleven wickets for 51.

At Manchester, Surrey beat Lancashire by six wickets.

At Leicester, Derby led the home county on the first innings. Carter, of Derby, scored 145.

At Hastings, Notts beat Sussex by five wickets. For the winners Richmond captured eleven wickets for 65. For the losers Bowley scored 100.

BISLEY CONTEST.
MOTHER COUNTRY WINS THE KOLAPORE CUP.

LONDON, July 18th.

At Bisley, the Kolapore Cup resulted: Mother Country, 1,030 points; Canada, 1,071; Guernsey, 1,023; India, 995.

M. LENIN MURDERED.
BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN POISONED.

STOCKHOLM, July 18th.

The *Svenska Dagbladet's* Riga correspondent has been reliably informed that M. Lenin was murdered on July 3rd, while travelling to the Caucasus, by a member of the Radical Party, which is now in power in Moscow. The body was thrown into the Don. It is believed that M. Lenin was poisoned.

MEETING OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.
MANDATES APPROVED.

LONDON, July 18th.

The Council of the League of Nations has confirmed the British, French and Belgian Mandates in East and West Africa, which were slightly modified to meet American views.

Viscount Ishii explained that the modified Mandates differed but the slightest from the text considered by the Council in February, 1921. The changes aimed at greater precision regarding the obligation of the mandatories regarding the grant of concessions, freedom of conscience and equality of commercial opportunity.

Earl Balfour stated that the United States and Britain were completely agreed as regards the Palestine Mandate, but not as regards the Mesopotamia Mandate, which will not be considered at this meeting.

The Council unanimously accepted a resolution proposed by Japan dealing with the regulation of the traffic in alcohol in the mandated African territories. Viscount Ishii mentioned that prohibition was complete in the territories assigned to Japan.

DR. RATHENAU'S MURDERERS.
DETAILS OF THE CHASE.

BERLIN, July 18th.

Details of the tracking of Dr. Rathenau's murderers show that two tourists arrived at Halle on Sunday and reported that they had seen a light in a turret at Saaleck Castle and they believed the assassins were there, as the solitary tenant (the author, Dr. Stein) was absent.

The police proceeded to the castle and demanded admission but the inmates refused. The police departed to obtain reinforcements and while the police were absent two men appeared on the balcony and greeted passers-by with cheers for Ehrhardt, the notorious leader of the Kapp Putsch. The reinforcements arrived and forced an entrance, only to find that Fischer and Kern were shot dead.

TWO FURTHER ARRESTS.

LATE.

Dr. and Mrs. Stein have been arrested. It is presumed that they knew of the presence of the murderers. Stein, who is an adherent of the German Nationalist party and a well-known literature, it is stated, denies all knowledge of the murderers. It is established that the murderers telephonically communicated to Munich, whence assistance and money were despatched to the castle. Two men coming from Munich were provided with false passports and other clothing for the murderers.

TRIAL OF SIR HENRY WILSON'S MURDERERS.
STATEMENTS BY THE PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 18th.

New evidence at the trial of Sir Henry Wilson's murderers at the Old Bailey, showed that Dunn and O'Sullivan had unblemished careers in the army until discharged for being severely wounded. Dunn was pensioned till 1920, after which he studied at a University in the hope of qualifying as a teacher. O'Sullivan was employed at the Ministry of Labour at the time of the assassination. The Judge refused to allow Dunn to read a statement, because it was a political manifesto justifying the right to kill. Counsel for the defence, after a consultation with the prisoners, then withdrew from the case. Dunn was allowed to address the jury and said he had endeavoured to strike a blow for his country, to which the principles for which the Great War had been fought had not been applied. He was no slinking, hired assassin. O'Sullivan did not make a speech. Dunn again began a political harangue prior to the sentence but the Judge interrupted him. O'Sullivan said "I am proud to die for Ireland." There was no public demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL AERIAL NAVIGATION.
COMMISSION'S ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES.

PARIS, July 18th.

The International Commission on Aerial Navigation that is meeting here has decided that fifteen States shall be represented on the Commission each year, including Britain, the Dominions, and India. The permanent secretariat will be domiciled in Paris, the commission will be under the authority of the League of Nations. Six sub-commissions are to deal respectively with the exploitation and material of wireless telegraph, meteorology, medical questions, juridical questions, and maps.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.
PENNSYLVANIA CO. NEGOTIATES WAGE AGREEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18th.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it has negotiated a wage agreement with the shopmen still employed by the Company. Over 40,000 men are affected.

THIRTEEN MEN KILLED IN FIGHT.
NEW YORK, July 18th.

There were 13 killed and 25 injured in the Richland colliery fight.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.
PRESIDENT ORDERS IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, July 18th.

It is announced that President Harding has telegraphed directing the operators of all bituminous mines that have shut down owing to the strike to resume operations immediately, and requesting the Governors of the States in which the mines are located to furnish military protection. Federal troops will be employed if the State troops are unable to cope with the situation.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.
THE HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

LONDON, July 18th.

The Imperial Tobacco Company's dividend for the six months is 5 1/2 per cent. on the A preference, 6 per cent. on the B preference, 10 per cent. on the C preference, and 7 1/2 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

CHEMICAL EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.
BIG OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

Two were killed and 30 injured by explosions at a chemical warehouse which tore huge holes in the surrounding buildings and started a conflagration which is described as the largest since the famous Equitable Building fire.

THE BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.
MAJOR BLAKE'S PROGRESS.

SINGAPORE, July 18th.

The aviator, Major Blake, has left Bushire and is expected at Karachi this evening.

Major Blake has arrived at Bunder Abbas.

Major Blake has arrived.

U.S.A. FOREIGN TRADE.
A HEAVY DECLINE.

WASHINGTON, July 18th.

The Department of Commerce announces that the foreign trade of the United States for the financial year ending June 30th showed a favourable balance of \$1,162,000,000, which is a decline of nearly \$2,000,000,000 from the previous years. Exports were \$1,770,000,000 and imports \$2,638,000,000, compared with \$1,816,000,000 and \$3,654,000,000 respectively for the previous year.

COMPULSORY GERMAN LOAN.
SIMULTANEOUS MEASURES, RESPECTING LEGACIES AND INCOME-TAX.

BERLIN, July 18th.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill providing for a compulsory loan and fixing the maximum private wealth liable to the levy at three million marks. The loan operates simultaneously with new Bills respecting legacies and income-tax, which also have been read a third time.

IMPROVED VALUE IN STERLING.
AMERICA BUYING ALLIED CURRENCIES.

LONDON, July 18th.

A feature of late dealings in the exchange market was American buying of allied currencies, attributed to the inter-allied debts question. Sterling improving 4 1/2. Francs are 71.70 Belgian francs 55, and lira 92 1/2.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
[BEFORE THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. J. Z. WOOD).]

ROBBERY AT HOMUNTIN.

A Chinese, Kwong Li, was indicted for robbery at Homuntin. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. A. Abraham, E. P. Barker, W. F. Ford (Gr.), L. A. Rose, E. B. Raymond, S. H. Ross and L. H. Leeuw.

After evidence had been called prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

Two Chinese pleaded "not guilty" to an indictment of robbery at Leung Yee Fong Street.

The facts were without interest and the defence consisted in calling witnesses as to previous good character.

After a short retirement the jury found the prisoners "guilty" and the Judge sentenced them to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, and 12 strokes of the "cat."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FIRST HITCH.

PEKING, July 19th.

The first real hitch in the Sino-Japanese Shantung negotiations occurred yesterday, on the subject of wharves and warehouses.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.
ALLOCATIONS FOR CHINESE EDUCATION.

PEKING, July 19th.

The China Medical Board Rockefeller Foundation has decided to contribute half of the expenses of the buildings and equipment, also additional salaries for instruction in science, at the south-eastern University of Nanking and Tsinghua College, Tientsin. It is estimated that \$125,000 Mexican, and \$5,000 Mexican, respectively, will go to each institution, to the latter, yearly, for three years, the institutions providing like amounts.

TUNG KANG'S RESIGNATION.
CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.

PEKING, July 19th.

A mandate rejects Tung Kang's resignation, and points out that the nation trusts Tung Kang, and recognizes that as his energy, ability, experience, integrity, and services are at present essential, he cannot be allowed to resign.

REMISSION OF BOXER INDEMNITY.
CANADA WANTS CHINESE STUDENTS.

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question whether he had received representations from Canada, on the desirability of remitting part of the Boxer indemnity, so that Canada would benefit by its being devoted to educational purposes, including the dispatch of students to Canada, Mr. Churchill said, he was aware that the matter had been raised in Canada, but no direct representations had been addressed to him.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE REFLATION.

FRENCH BOXER INDEMNITY FOR FAR EASTERN CREDITORS.

LONDON, July 18th.

The *Daily News* states, the Sino-French agreement for refloating the Banque Industrielle means the Boxer indemnity is reported signed, and says the French share thereof consists of nine annual payments 14,461,000 gold francs, nine further payments 20,879,000 gold francs, and five deferred annuities 14,461,000 gold francs. These sums will be used for amortisation and payment of interest on five per cent. gold bonds, which will be given in the name of the French Government to Far Eastern creditors of the Banque Industrielle, and will provide for the distribution of bonds granted to creditors, in conformity with the proposal for "reglement transactionnel."

CHINESE FREEMEN RUN AMOK.
THE "THREE FINGERS" CLUB.

AMSTERDAM, July 18th.

A telegram gives details of sharp fighting among the Chinese freemen employed by the Nederland Steamship Company. Two were killed and several wounded.

The police intervened, and, assisted by a large number of bystanders, arrested twenty-four of the combatants.

The police afterwards searched the Chinese Club "Three Fingers."

A TECHNICAL OFFENCE.
A RETURNED EMIGRANT AND HIS FIREARMS.

LONDON, July 18th.

The case in which a Chinese passenger from Canada by the *s.s. President Jackson* was charged the other day with being in possession of a rifle, a revolver, and 700 rounds of ammunition came up for hearing yesterday morning when Mr. G. R. Haywood, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Evidence was given by a Chinese revenue officer, who said that he noticed the defendant standing by his luggage on the No. 1 Wharf, Kowloon. On approaching him the defendant offered him a bunch of keys to open up the luggage if he so desired, and at the same time volunteered the information that he had two firearms in his possession. The man was taken to the Water Police Station where he was charged with illegal possession.

Mr. Haywood submitted that his client had acted in a very honest way. He produced an American permit for the Magistrate's inspection. The defendant was of the opinion that so long as he had this written permit he was complying with the law. There was no attempt at smuggling. The defendant was going into the heart of China and needed the firearms for protection.

A nominal fine of \$25 was imposed.

In reply to Mr. Haywood, the Magistrate said the arms would be returned provided a permit from the Canton Government was produced if a responsible official could be found to grant such a permit.

CHINESE LABOUR IN MALAYA.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Committee appointed in July, 1930 to recommend means for increasing the number of Chinese labourers in British Malaya, has recently been published. The committee signing the report are The Hon. Dato W. N. Gwiler (Chairman), Hon. Mr. R. C. M. Kindersley, Hon. Mr. C. Bradbery, Hon. Mr. J. W. Campbell, Messrs. J. Bruce, W. H. Hughes, W. R. Shelton-Agar, Loh Kong Iam, Tan Cheng Lock, J.P., with Mr. O. Ward-Jackson as Secretary.

At the outset the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines was asked to nominate representatives the Hon. Mr. J. H. Rich, Messrs. G. A. P. Hornidge, J. Anderson, C. C. W. Liddle, A. A. Hengeler, S. Fung, Cheah Kee Ee, Choo Kia Peng, Lee Mun Pun and Khoo Keng Hooi, but before signature of the report these gentlemen withdrew in consequence of the action of the Chamber of Mines referred to in the last paragraph of the report, given below.

The report gives a very interesting account of past efforts and modes of stimulating immigration, and then states the conclusions of the Committee as follows:—

The Committee is unanimously of opinion that previous to the slump in the value of rubber which may be said to have begun in August, 1920, there was an acute shortage of labour in Malaya and the Committee takes the view that while at the present time there is no apparent deficiency yet when normal trade conditions return a serious shortage would appear to be inevitable.

The Committee is of opinion that in view of the facts that the Tamil labourer has been found to be unsuitable for employment on many mines and estates in Malaya, and that considerable difficulties are in future likely to be experienced in recruiting a sufficiency of Indian labourers, an increase of Chinese labour in the country is imperative.

The Committee is in favour of and strongly advocates the establishment of a General Labour Board for the Malay Peninsula and the Colony of the Straits Settlements, consisting of representatives of the agricultural and mining interests, such Board to be incorporated by the passing of enabling legislation.

The functions of this Board would be:—

- 1.—To regulate the control and recruiting of all classes of immigrant labour and other matters relating to such labour;
- 2.—To administer legislative provisions affecting such labour;
- 3.—To provide funds for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Board and to administer such funds.

The Committee also recommends that the General Labour Board appoint a Committee to deal with and advise in all matters relating to Chinese labour and to exercise such powers as may from time to time be delegated to it by the Board.

The Committee recommends that the General Labour Board should:—

- 1.—Enter into an agreement with some shipping company for, say, three years, guaranteeing a minimum number of passengers the shipping company undertaking to provide.
- (a) a fixed rate of passage for all deck passengers;
- (b) a service of steamers, weekly or fortnightly, or at whatever intervals agreed upon.
- 2.—Advertise the conditions of employment existing in Malaya; the terms offered to immigrants and the advantages they will reap.
- 3.—Assist recruiting in China.
- 4.—Establish depots at ports other than Singapore, namely, Port Swettenham and Penang, to which Chinese labourers on arrival would be admitted and from there distributed.

The Committee considers that many advantages would accrue to employers and employees under the system proposed in the preceding section.

The Committee is aware that affairs in China may be said to be at present in an unsettled and unstable state; yet there is no gainsaying the fact that the attitude of the recognised Government of China, i.e., Northern China, towards the British is benevolent and the matters dealt with in sections 8, 9 and 31 hereof should not be lost sight of.

The Committee desires to point out that there is no labour connection between Malaya and Northern China at present; and that until the Mandarin tongue (the *Esperanto* of China) or the Chinese "universal" language (Phu Thung Hua) becomes more general than it is at present, the language difficulty would be a tremendous obstacle for many years.

For all practical purposes, all immigrants to Malaya from China come from Kwangtung, Kwangsi and the Hokkien provinces which are situated in Southern China which is under Dr. Sun Yat Sen whose Government is not recognised by the British Government.

The last named fact would appear to be a formidable obstacle and would impede negotiations with the Government of Southern China.

The Committee fully recognises the fact that owing to the serious slump in the value of rubber and tin, it may not be possible to expect immediate action by Government on the Committee's recommendations; but the Committee takes the view that the legislation recommended in section 33 hereof should be immediately passed so that the General Labour Board be set up without undue delay in order that it may be able to meet the demands made upon it when conditions in the rubber and tin markets become more favourable.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.
NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.

At the Polytechnic, Regent-street, on June 6th, Viscount Burnham addressed the final meeting of the conference of the Association of Teachers in Technical Schools.

On the previous day the president of the association had outlined in his presidential speech the form which education in the future should take.

Lord Burnham, in the course of his address, said that technical education, was slowly gaining its rightful place in the assessment of national values. It was but thirty years old, if they looked to realities of sufficient importance to be worth considering. In some senses it was an educational romance. In Great Britain it did not proceed from high motives of State policy—as in the German empire—or from the magic wands of multi-millionaires, as in the United States of America. Nothing was more remarkable, to his mind, than that in Great Britain comparatively little had been done for its foundation, either by the organised federations of employers or employed. It was quite true that now employers were showing a livelier sympathy with technical training. (Cheers.) In the Trade Union Congress agenda paper one would find hardly any mention of it. That was characteristic of both sides. Safely entrenched in its natural superiority during the greater part of the nineteenth century, Great Britain looked down with supreme self-confidence upon the efforts of other nations to compete with us in industrial production. That was all very well until, with the advance of scientific discovery, mere manual dexterity was clearly shown not to be enough. The necessity for technical education was admitted, but the masters mistrusted those who came out of the schools, because, while they had the theoretical knowledge, they lacked the practical sense. The masters were not all foolish; on the contrary, there was no doubt that they put their finger on a weak spot in all systems which merely dealt with scientific principles and their application, without the guiding experience and constant contact with the working necessities of the factory to give them actual and practical value. He noticed that Sir William Noble a few days ago, on his retirement from the Post Office, said that in the future those who would have the best chance and hold the field were those who had 70 per cent. of specialised knowledge and 30 per cent. of the habit of dealing with men. (Cheers.) That was an ideal combination for those who desired to rise to posts of responsibility in the trade and commerce of this country, the overseas Dominions, and the world at large. We needed to get our technical schools into close touch and relation with our industrial works. (Cheers.)

Technical teachers, he believed, were becoming more and more impressed with the necessity for the closest intimacy between the industrial institutions of the country and the schools and colleges which fed them. Education should not be separated into water-tight compartments, such as that which prohibited the teaching of modern languages in technical institutions. These should also be allowed to utilise their curriculum not in competition, but in comparison with the commercial output of the trades with which they were affiliated. (Cheers.) A large number of technical students were anxious to accept positions of responsibility abroad; and it was stupidity of the worst kind not to make foreign languages an essential part of the training in the technical schools. Englishmen were said to make the best managers that could be found in any part of the world—even in the United States of America. The great difficulty now, or shortly, would be that there were not enough Englishmen of the right sort, adequately trained, to go round. In many countries there had been in consequence of the war a set-back in material development. Everywhere they heard it said that Englishmen would have a great chance if they went to these places. Having regard to the world-wide problem which was set them, he would say to technical teachers that they could not make their field too wide, provided that it was in accord and in subordination to the first principles upon which they had drawn their plans. The educational history of the country was full of hope, just as it was full of achievement, but it could not be carried to its appointed standard of higher efficiency unless there was a greater sense of coherence and continuity than there was at present. Technical teachers were striving to shape education for the public good and for the welfare of the generations which were coming to manhood. (Cheers.)

TRIED TO BARGAIN WITH THE MAGISTRATE.

A Chinese, with quite a cheery sort of face, tried to bargain with the Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell) for a reduction of a fine, yesterday. He had been fined \$3 for hawking without a licence. Defendant: Won't \$2 do? Interpreter: No, you cannot bargain here; \$3 or five days.

SALVATIONIST AS WRANGLER.

The only new woman wrangler at Cambridge is the Salvationist Alice Cootie who was educated at Walthamstow Council School, and won a succession of scholarships. Her father is a cabinet-maker in the Salvationist Bank.

When the final draft of the report was considered the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines informed the Committee that it dissociated itself from any resolutions passed or any conclusions arrived at by the Committee.

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WOMEN IN CHINA. THEIR CHANGING CONDITIONS.

Mrs. McWhirter, a well-known North China Missionary, interviewed by a representative of the *Missionary Herald*, has given the following account of the many changes which have affected the lives of Chinese women during the last four years; changes which have been more revolutionary in their influence upon women than men.

There is a growing discontent with old customs. Hitherto their horizon has been bounded entirely by their household work and their children. Now, with daughters going to school and coming into contact with Western nations, everything is different. A startling illustration of the change was given when girl students with bobbed hair paraded the streets of Peking demanding "votes for women." Education first started with Christian women by Christian missionaries, and is the foundation on which the Government has built its programme. Education of girls is becoming universal in the towns, but it has not yet reached the villages. New ideas are brought home by the daughters from the school. Gradually the marriage customs of the country are being changed. Men with education are now demanding educated wives. Some men are even insisting on freedom of choice without the interference of those who have hitherto arranged marriages.

IMPROVING STATUS.

There is also the great difference it makes to realise that there is a career for women besides marriages, as teachers, dispensers, hospital assistants, and that a girl can even go to college and qualify as a doctor. They are even taking positions in commercial life as heads of businesses. A number of Chinese women are now to be found on the staffs of newspapers as reporters.

The better treatment of women in Christian families is very remarkable, and must spread to other homes. The knowledge of hygiene and of the care of children is making a great difference in Chinese families. The very fact of getting ready for school is a great thing. There is a growing desire to have their children educated. The change is also affecting the position of little daughters. They are no longer looked on as an incubus and a mistake in the family. So girls are much better treated and their value has changed in the eyes of the people.

HIGH EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

Education is coming quickly up to the home standards. The higher branches are included: physical culture, nature study, the higher mathematics, sociology, and other subjects are being studied. A specially attractive subject is medicine. More girls enter for medicine than for teaching and other posts. And they do well in it. Dr. Mary Stone took first place in her class in America. Dr. Kuan, daughter of a pastor, and a graduate of the Shanghai University, had a large practice in Kirin, chiefly among the official classes.

Intellectually they are ahead of our home girls when they get a chance. Their long centuries of educated civilisation, though women did not share it till now, has affected their mental capacity favourably, and has made them excellent students. Missionaries for educational work will have to be more highly educated than ever because of the high standard demanded by the educational conditions.

THE SEASONS NEW DANCES.

Paris, June 5th. Once more the professors of the dance, men and women, are meeting in their characteristically solemn way to decide what should—though not necessarily what shall—be the new fashions in dancing. With the zeal that is inevitable when it is a pleasure that is the subject of discussion, one hundred and fifty experts from all parts of Europe, and even from Turkey, have been thrashing out the principle that should govern the evolution of dancing this year, and watching with jealousy critical eyes demonstrations of the latest dances that the most inspired among them have thought out. Six new dances have already been demonstrated. One of these was introduced by Miss Hurdall of London. It is called the "Gyda," and it is defined as a mixture of Pavane and Gavotte, but with rather more sprightliness than those old measures have. Then there is the "Pasotto," which has the rhythm of a Spanish waltz, and the "Ondulada," which recalls the Spanish schottische. A Dutch professor introduced a "Dream Boston" and a Belgian demonstrated the "Tanguetta," which is a modification of the Tango. Lastly there is the "Girondella," which is the inspiration of a Rouen professor. Only two of these dances are to be launched with the benediction of the assembled professors. But when the two are chosen it remains to be seen whether the men and women, young and old, who dance—either because they like it or because they belong to the "liver brigade"—will in practice adopt them. Dressmakers seem to be able to make their decrees run. Dancing masters, as a rule, do not.—*Times*.

For the first time in the history of the Co-operative movement a woman has been elected as president of the congress. Occupying the chair at the fifty-fourth annual Co-operative Congress at Brighton, on June 5th, Miss Davies, in her presidential address, made a strong appeal for coalition between the Co-operative and Labour movements.

BASEBALL GAME, SATURDAY.
HAPPY VALLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HONGKONG.

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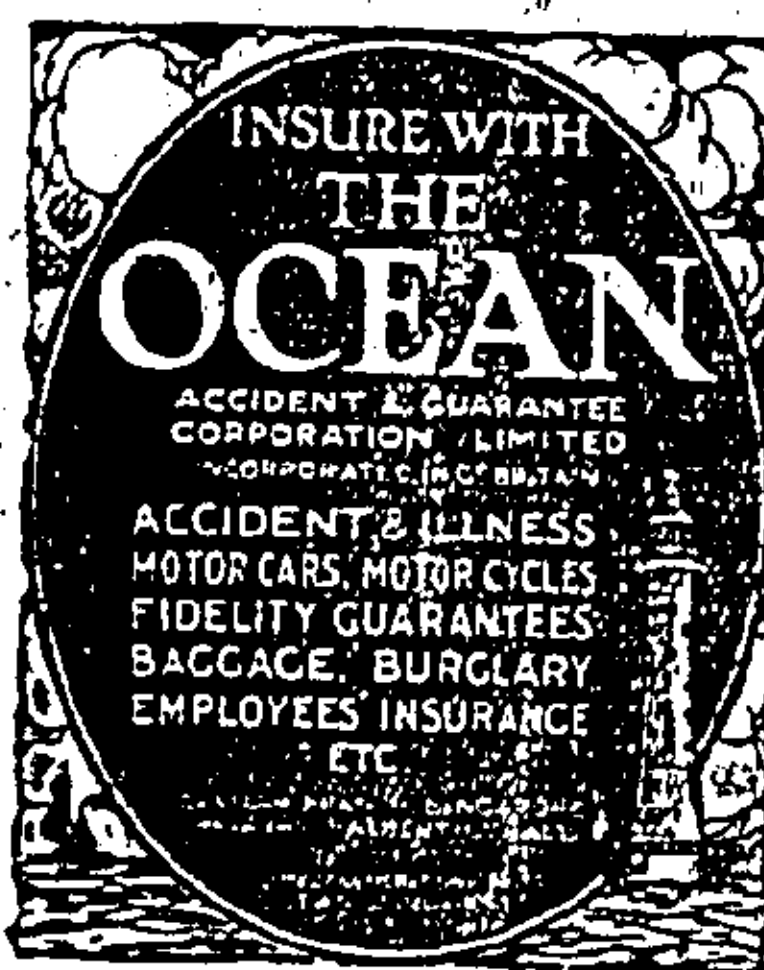
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44, PEKING ROAD.
AGENTS for Hongkong
and South China.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
TELEPH. 1030 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.

A. G. DA ROCHA
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Tel. 201 No. 2323

WEEKLY AUCTIONS,

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

MARTIN'S
APOLASTER
PILLS

MARTIN'S
APOLASTER
PILLS

WORLD THEATRE

Hongkong's Most Modern and Coolest Picture Palace.

TO-DAY at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

SELZNICK presents WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

in

THE MAN WHO LOST HIMSELF

7 parts.

A Startling New Story Of Two Men Who So Closely Resembled One Another That The Wife Could Not Tell Them Apart

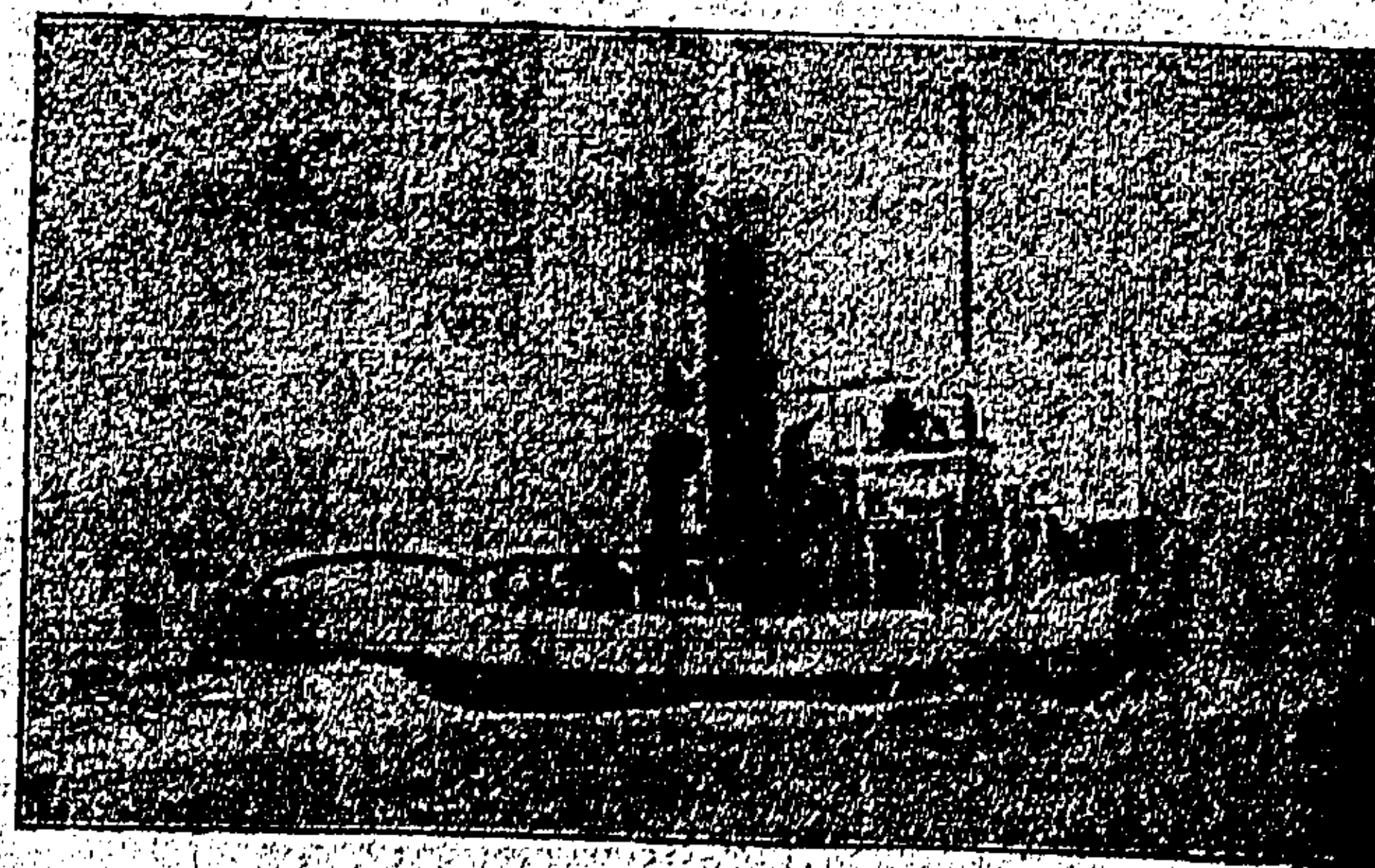
2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

EILEEN SEDGWICK in "TERROR TRAIL."
Episodes, 11 & 12.

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD., KOWLOON
SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS.

Motor Craft, Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers and River Steamers.
Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.



OIL-FIRED TUG BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ELLERMAN LINE

WILLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

1. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 3rd Aug. ... Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
2. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 26th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

or REISS & Co., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.**BOSTON AND NEW YORK**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)**Sailings from Hongkong.**

1. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & Sons, Ltd.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****SERVICES CONTRACTUELS**MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMBOISE"	15,000	On or about 21st July.
	"CORDILLERE"	10,000	On or about 4th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEN-ANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"CHAMBERD"	15,000	On or about 25th July.
	"ANDRE LEBON"	22,000	On or about 8th Aug.
	"AMBOISE"	15,000	On or about 22nd Aug.
	"CORDILLERE"	11,000	On or about 5th Sept.

COMMERCIAL LINETUNIS, HARVE, DUN, KIRK & ANTWERP
"COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOQ" ... About 28th July.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION:

A. JOHARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 744.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 25th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. B. Thomson	Friday, 28th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Manager

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)**REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE**BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

1. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 20th July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

1. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 20th July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:
No. 27, Bankers Street, West
Tel. No. 155.S. MITARAI, Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**P. & O., British India**
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	7,000	22nd July, noon	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KASHGAR"	9,000	31st July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,702	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	5,318	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	8,092	30th Aug.	do
"MACEDONIA"	8,850	13th Sept.	do
	10,512	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	do
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Nov.	do
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do
"KAMALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,200	3rd Jan., 1923	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,082	3rd Aug.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Aug.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. [San Francisco, etc.]
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"TANDA"	6,956	24th July	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
"ALPINE"	5,273	25th July	Kobe
"DEVANHA"	8,092	1st Aug.	Shanghai & Japan
"SICILIA"	6,702	3rd Aug.	Shanghai only
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Aug.	Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets from Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

21, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Pen. Said.

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, URBAN & SAO PAULO

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SUEZ

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

HAIPHONG, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & CANADA

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Cape Verde, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

NEW ORLEANS, LING & SUZU

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations.

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY

1. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

Tel. No. 420.

17, YAMAGUCHI, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

1. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Early August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED, (Incorporated in Great Britain), 21, George's Building.

Telephone 2165. Telegrams: "Furprince".

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS**

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 20th July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KASHING"	On 22nd July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SHANTAO	"SUNNING"	On 23rd July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANGHONG"	On 23rd July, noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 23rd July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KALGAN"	On 25th July, noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGGUAN"	On 25th July, 2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUICHOW"	On 27th July, D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KAIFONG"	On 28th July, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG		On 1st Aug. D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, amply fitted with Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai and Swatow. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are handled in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & Sons, Ltd.), Agents.

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	20th July	25th July
"CHANGSHA"	5th August	10th August

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares—Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & Sons, Ltd.), Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG**

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
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For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & Sons, Ltd.), Agents.

Telephone 24.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$3620.50 First Class

Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

1. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... July 26th ... Aug. 17th

2. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Aug. 22nd ... Sept. 14th

3. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Sept. 18th ... Oct. 5th

4. "PRESIDENT GOLDEN STATE" ... Sept. 18th ... Oct. 5th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA

1. "LAKE FAULK" ... July 28th at Noon.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK.

1. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 18th

2. "VICTORIOUS" ... Sept. 5th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Union Building, Hongkong.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANG" Agents at Canton—REISS & Co.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON**

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

1. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 6th August.

2. "DACE CASTLE" ... Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FRUITS having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

1. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

1. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 25th July.

2. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 25th August.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

1. "UMONA" ... sailing 20th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Telephone 24.

